THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

Bijon Opera Roune—Arcada, EP, E. Casalmo—The dyps, Baron, EP, M. Commepolition et al.:—Horse-Laming Eskildion. Daly's Themtro—Naucy & to 213 P M. Grand Opera House -Consty of Errors, Fr. M. Marrigan's Park Theater Leather Fatch. ST. M. Keater & Hight - Trial by Jrny 2 and st. M.

Especiam Theortes-One of Our Girls. Fifty M.

Maddison Square i hontres-Our Girls. Fifty M.

Maddison Square i hontres-Our Testicat, 250 P. M.

Mibbo's Gardon - Shave Na Laws. S P. M.

People's shouter-Aluss in London. S P. M.

People's shouter-Aluss in London. S P. M. Panorama—italison av. and 2014 st. Standard Thoatre—Irish Aristocracy. IP. M. Ntap Theatre-Fedora I. H. Nun Thentre-Federa 17, M.
Tamp Paster's 1 in arte - Missirelt. 1P, M.
Thalla Thentre-Ratestcher of Hamelin. 1P, M.
Union Square 1 hentre-Cepita. 1P, M.
Wattleake 1 hentre-Cepita the Watch, 2c. 2P, M.
Windoor Thentre-Our John. 1P, M.

14th Street Theatre-Evangelius, Jr. H Members of the Empire Protective Association went to Albany yesterday to see about getting a charter for a stage line to run in Third avenue from the City Hall to Harlem Bridge. Six of the strikers were indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy and coercion. The company ran 72 cars on their main line, and say they will run 120 to-day. No cars were run last night. The Railroad Commissioners passed resolutions advising the company to use greater efforts in manning the cars.

34 Avenue Thentre-Hatel Kirks. SP. M.

5th Avenue Theatre-The Little Treess, 1P. M

There was little change in the condition o the sugar house strike in Williamsburgh. A conference of L. MOLLENHAUER & Sons with a committee sent by the union ended in dis

It was reported from St. Louis last even ing that the Citizens' Committee appointed a few weeks ago have nearly or quite persuaded the General Board of the Knights to order the strike off, the committee pledging themselves to stand by the Kulghts, and to secure, as far as possible, the reemployment of all the strikers. It is predicted that the strike will some time this veck be declared at an end.

Eight Hours a Day.

Various labor organizations have for some time been considering the idea of making a general effort on the first of May to reduce the day's work to eight hours Several months are the cooperation of the Knights of Labor was sought, but refused, the officers of that order taking the sensible ground that a general reduction of the hours of labor to eight would involve a proportionate reduction of wages. Moreover, even if such a movement could expect general success under favorable circumstances, it was evident that it would be imprudent to begin on so short notice and with so little preparation. The request for eight hours might, of course, be granted, or a compromise entered into by employers in trades where business happens to be exceptionally brisk, but the expectation of a general compliance was pretty sure to be disappointed.

The Central Labor Union of this town and its local assemblies in other cities have been active in the matter, but each trade represented in the union has been free to act upon its own responsibility and for its individual advantage. Instead of a combined movement for eight hours, a combined movement for shorter hours has been set on foot, or is to be. Thus, the United Iron Workers want nine hours, the bakers some ten and some twelve, and some of the tailors eight to ten. But the United Pianomakers have already demanded eight hours, and the furniture makers have notified their employers of a similar demand, while other trade are expected to do the same.

The result may in some cases be a compromise, but among people in the trades affected there seems to be a belief that a strike of considerable magnitude is imminent. In some respects the time is unfortunately chosen for a strike, the dull season already having set in, but the periods of depression when a general decline in wages is inevitable, everything else having declined, are invariably chosen for strikes, lockouts, and general contests of the sort.

Within certain limits the movement for shorter hours attracts sympathy, but the question will not be settled by sympathy, but by the harder rules of practical business. That ten hours' pay will be given for eight hours' work is not seriously to be expected at present.

The sensible solution of the question is to pay, not by the day, but by the hour.

Going Back to Work.

Two notable bodies of men are now perfectly idle because of strikes, and we believe that in both cases there is only one point of disagreement between them and their former employers, which prevents their going back to work. The bands of laborers we re fer to are the former workmen of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and of the Third Avenue horse railroad in this city.

The point of difference is that the striker say they will not return unless the companies will take back every man of them. To do that all the newly employed men would have to be discharged, and, prob ably, in the case of the Missouri Pacific. more men would have to be taken back than are now wanted to work the railroad.

The solid fact also stands out that neither strike has received the approval of the supreme authorities of the Knights of Labor. This was directly stated regarding the Southwestern strike by Secretary TURNER before the committee of Congress on Friday last, and it is shown to be true of the Third avenue strike by the withdrawal of the demand on which it was originally undertaken-the dis-

charge of seven non-union men. The idea of the Knights new seems to be that if they yield this inst condition-the reemployment of their whole body-it will be a disastrous surrender to the railroads and treacherous to the members of their order who shall be left; in idleness; and that they will be visiting humiliation upon their own heads and upon the name of the organization such as they fear they may nover recover from. On this point how would the rest of the world agree with the Knights? There must be agreement eventually, for no organization can exist and be powerful

without public approval. Let us suppose, then, that both these great strikes should be declared off. What would be the situation of the strikers?

Some would get work immediately, and some would not. The sole manner in which the return to work of only a portion of the old workmen could be turned into an act of treachery to those remaining idle would be by leaving them unsupported. Such a course as that would be universally and justly condemned, and it would also inevitably break down the organization; and, therefore, it is not to be thought of. The actual result would be that the immense tax which now burdens the society for the support of its idle members or allies, would be greatly diminished, and there would be a proportionate increase of its ability to strengthen

But would the men who returned to work,

of course with the approval of their organization, be humiliated? We think not. There was much greater cause for such a feeling when they first left work for reasons which to-day have not the entire sanction of their whole body and of many of their chiefs. It is much more honorable to correct a mistake than to persist in it.

Of course, another point of consideration for the strikers is what will be the effect on the organization of the Knights of Labor if the two great strikes of the day should be ended in this way. Will it Injure or benefit a society to show that it does not wish to lead its members into hasty and injudicious conflicts, but to direct their efforts wisely, soberly, and with a broad regard for the rights and prosperity of the community?

The True Question.

It is somewhat interesting to observe the doellity with which the callow and Jelone Times accepts the dogmatic teachings of the cumptious Evening Post. The relation between the two is that of pupil and master, and, in spite of frequent snubbing and occasional castigation, the Times still sits at the feet of its preceptor, humbly waiting for instruction as to what its opinions shall be.

Of course, therefore, the Times is only the shadow of the Evening Post in its discussions of the labor troubles, as it is in Mugwumpism and free trade. We have no desire whatever to break up that touching relation of dependence, and it is our preference to leal with the principal rather than the agent the boss rather than the subordinate; but one of the reflected opinions expressed by the Times yesterday suggests some remarks which may be well worth making, without regard to the character of the source from which their text comes.

Parroting the views of the Evening Post our docile contemporary ventured this assertion in speaking of the Third Avenue

"The labor union has no more right to dictate who shall be employed than the company has to insist that certain men who do not wish to take certain work shall the question, and that is a principle which it is the is terest of both sides to maintain." But no one pretends, so far as we kno s

that it was a question of right, and, indeed, a careful thinker refuses to decide offhand as to the rights and wrongs of such a case It was rather a question of wise or unwise management-of policy-on the part of the directors, who had the power to do as they thought best in the premises.

If a company employs, for instance, 1,000 operatives, who, as a whole, are rendering satisfactory service, what shall it do if 995 of them object to working in companionship with the other five? Shall it refuse to gratify the desire of the 995 and retain the five obnoxious men, at the expense of the loss of the rest and of the obstruction of the entire

That substantially was the question before the officers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

In the case we have supposed all, except five, of the men were working together harmoniously and as comrades. They had formed themselves into a union for their common protection, and there was a strong corps feeling among them. They were a guild, and had the pride and jealousy of such an organization. But the five men kept apart, and were naturally disliked and suspected by the confraternity.

Was it surprising that the 995 chafed at being kept in association with the five men who stood by themselves and failed to accept the obligations of the fraternity? Was it not reasonable to expect that they would rebel, so that the harmony of the busines would be disturbed, even if they did not resort to the extreme of striking?

If, therefore, harmony among its force is desirable and even necessary to the successful working of a business, if it is worth while to preserve the good feeling of the men toward their employer, it seems to us that the policy pursued by the Third Avenue Railroad Company was unwise and short sighted.

These unions among workingmen have come to stay. Every employer must take them into account, and it is folly to attempt to combat the feeling which leads to their formation. Rightly treated, too, such fraternities will be of advantage to both labor of the men, stimulate their pride in their calling, teach them to discipline themselves and encourage harmony and fidelity.

Mr. WILLIAM H. FORBES of Boston, the President of the BELL Telephone Company, estifled before the investigating committee on Tuesday. To the question whether the BELL Company had in any instance paid money for the publication of newspaper articles, he replied that this had been done only wice within the past year. One payment of \$100 was to the Commercial World, a trade paper published in New York. The other payment was of \$1,200 to the New York Times or an article in January last four columns long setting forth the BELL side of the telephone controversy. The Times was hired to print this article at the solicitation of an

gent of that newspaper. No wonder a good deal of amusement was saused by Mr. Forbes's disclosure of the BELL Company's relations with Mr. George Jones's newspaper. The purchased article in the Times formed part of an alleged record of the world's industrial progress during the year of grace 1885. It took strong ground against the Government suit to test the Bell

patent. Here is an extract: "It is of interest to know that every question which has been raised before the Interior Department in the present case has been elaborately presented and enro-fully argued in the United States courts; and that each and every one of them, without exception, has been de ided in favor of Bank. Moreover, each and every on couch in tayor of field. Moreover, each and every one of those questions is now on its way to the Supreme Court for final determination, and every such question is in a fair way to be finally and irrevocably settled by the Supreme Court before it will get there through a new suit founded upon a recommendation of the Interior Department, should such recommendation be made. In feet, the interior of the proposed and act, the bringing of the proposed suit would delay set

Early in the next month, the Times printed n double leads this editorial paragraph:

"The Pan-Electric scandal, involving certain public men at Washington, is a small matter in compariso with the Batt. Telephone scandal, involving certain newspaper editors in the city of New York."

On the same day, February 3, the Times further remarked:

"It will be well for the people of the United States to understand the precise limits of the Pap Klectric scan-tal." and to be on their guard against the efforts of the Ball Teleshone Company and its newspaper organs to use this miserable Pan Electric business to unito what est the validity of its patent. . . . The public may et assured that this corrupt and criminal league of s selent cornoration with venal newspapers will not prevail."

And now Mr. Formes swears that the only money paid by the BELL Telephone Company to any daily journal to influence public opinion against the Government suit was paid to Mr. George Jones's newspaper at Mr. Grorge Jones's solicitation,

Curious, isn't it? The use of the editorial and news columns of the Times is notoriously at the service of purchasers. But why, after asking for and taking the \$1,200 of BELL telephone money in January, did the New York Times proceed, under cover of a mendacious charge against other newspapers, to attack its benefactor and patron

Is He Conscience Stricken?

Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States recently delivered in a fraud case an opinion which is reported in the Albany Law Journal of April 20. The case is GRAFFAM against BURGESS. In the course of his opinion Mr. Justice BRADLEY utters a great moral truth:

" It is insisted that the proceedings were all conducted according to the forms of law. Very likely. Some of the most atrocious frauds are committed in that way Indeed, the greater the fraud intended the more particular the parties to it often are to proceed according to the strictest forms of law."

The most atrocious fraud ever committed in any land where the will of the people is supposed to govern was consummated by JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, the eighth of the eight men whose votes set up HAYES.

In his last days on the bench, does Mr Justice BRADLEY never wish that history could be rewritten?

The Republicans in the Legislature joer at the suggestion of passing a plain, unencumbered census law in obedience to the Constituion. Gov. Hill vetoed the bill of last year, which went outside of the requirements of the Constitution, and was framed to furnish places for favorites to travel over the State and pick up a mass of trash called "statistics," while spending the most of their time in electioneering for the Republican party. It was a crafty job for providing employment for such hangers on around the Capitol during the winter a were growling because they had not received a share of the drippings of unclean legislation. There should be an end of this unwise con-

bill, or else for very shame stop appointing investigating committees to inquire into the alleged faults of other persons.

There may probably be some little difficultwin making the final arrangements for the oming yacht race for the America's cup Lieut, HENN, or rather Mr. J. BEAVOR WEDD, IS evidently a pretty hard man to please. In the correspondence between him and the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club everything seems to be placed at his disposal, and yet he is not satisfied. He objects to the inside course, be cause "It is not an open sea course," and "is encumbered with shoals affording an advantage to a vessel capable of reducing her draught at will, as instanced in the case of the Puritan standing over Flynn's Knoll last year."

Now, in plain innguage, this is simply an ex-For the Genesta's defeat it is a late and a lame excuse hobbling along with a thin suggestion that the English craft did not get fair play Fivnn's Knoll is a pretty hard spot to get to. The buoys do not mark it, and in all probabil ity the skipper of the Puritan could not fetch it if he tried, even with the aid of chart. Throughout the whole of the inside race the Puritan was in no place that the Genesta could not have gone to, and the idea that she ventured into water that was shallow enough to compel her to lift her centreboard or "reduce her draught" is absurd. Besides, that inside course has now for many years been found to be good enough for large and deep draught schooners. But, in addition to his complaint of the way the Puritan sailed, Mr. WEBB also complains of the size of her salls, and he wants a more liberal supply of time allowance. And, worst of all, "the holders of the cup." he says, " receive notice of the rig of the challenging yacht, and then build a boat to bent her!" That is really too bad. But, after all, it is easily remedied. Let Mr. Wenn bring over a boat that will beat anything that we can build here. That will settle it. Or possibly the New York Yacht Club will kindly oblige him with more time allowance, less canvas, another course. and a boat that he can beat.

HENRY HOBSON RICHARDSON, who died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass., was not merely the first architect of our country or of ourage, but the greatest that has lived in many conturies. While this may be rightly said of him now that he is dead, his greatness will not be fully apprehended for some time to come. The fame of really great artists is but consed from working, and RICHARDSON's genius vill only be adequately recognized when it is acknowledged in all the good buildings of our country. Since the men lived who made the Gothic cathedrals there has been no such splen did individuality in the builder's art as Richandson's. His power and his influence are imperishable, and we owe it to him that we o-day an architecture.

We deplore his loss, but we rejoice in the splendor of the monuments that he has left to

his memory. Who Gov. Hill Has Not Ordered an Election

From the Atlanta Constitution. WASHINGTON, April 24.-Some of ex-Congressman Joe Pulitzer's ex-constituents are provoked at the manner of his resignation. Though Joseph resigned with a great flourish of trumpets he knew so little of Congressional methods that he sent his resig nation to the Secretary of State instead of to the Speaker of the House or the Governor of New York For some reason the Secretary of State has not forwarded this important state paper to the speaker, and every time the roll is called the reading clerk sings out th name of Joseph Pulitzer. Of course there is no response, but as Pulitzer never answered to his name when a mem er, that is nothing unusual. Gov. Hill has not ordered an election, for he, like the Speaker, is not officially ware of the vacancy.

A Projected Entirend Across Siberia.

From the London Times. St. Petershung, April 14.-The completion of the Canadian Pacific Sativar has given a fresh incite-ment to the discussion among Russians of their own long-talked of line to the Pacific across Siberia to Viadicostock. If Russia has stolen a murch over England in raliway progress toward Herat, it will be a long time be-fore the Russian locomotives compete with those of England and America in reaching the shores of the 'acide. The branch to Timmen has not vet been made. and the Ufa Zhatoust section to Eksterinburg has only lately been decided upon, after years of dispute over the conflicting claims of different towns.

The other day a meeting of the Society for Purthering Russian Trade and Commerce, under the Presidency of Count Ignaticff, was enlightened on the subject by a dis-cussion of several projects, for the great work, among them being a curious one tendered by an enterprising exile living in Siberian banishment. All difficulties were very satisfactority disposed of except one, which was quite left out of calculation, and that was the source of the 150,000,000 roubles and more that would be reuired for the enterprise. The addition of the Canadia Pacific Railway to that of the United States naturally makes the Rossians feel more keenly than ever the disadvantages of their isolated position on the Amoor and

Mr. Garland "Fixes Up" the Report of his Testlmony.

Washington, April 24.—The record of the investigation as far as it applies to Mr. tactand's testimony may be seen printed. These who followed the records of the investigation will remainly that the evidence of the Autrice tieneral was quite entertaining if they search the printed record of the investigation will remainly that the evidence of the Autrice) deneral was quite entertaining if they search the printed record of the investigation they will discover the testimony of the Attorney discover the testimony of the Attorney discover the testimony of the evidence does not coincide at all with the stempriphe notes taken by another short-hand man who was present at the hearing. The official report has been emissimated, all its bith his been eliminated, and it is not a true transcript of the Betes taken down. The fact that a new stemps achier had been employed for this particular accasion, taken with the familied that his stemp radial measure of the begranners of distinct the control of the printed that has been employed to the revise the report of the control of the contr From the Minneapolis Tribune.

From the New York Tribins Report of the Investigation on April 27 In the course of the conjugate between members of the conjugate between members of the conjugate between the first between the description of the description of the conjugate between the between the between the between the between the between the conjugate between

ROCHESTER, April 28,-The Seventh District bental Society this morning exhelled Br. B. F. Schuyler for unprofessional conduct. The offence consisted of printing an advertisement calling attention to a new ap-pliance in dentistry amployed by Dr. Schuyler. HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

greemen Expressing Their Sympathy with the Cause—A Letter from Mr. Tilden. WASHINGTON, April 28,-A mass meeting assembled in pursuance of a call issued by a number of members of Congress and business men of Washington to sympathize with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to secure a free Parliament for Ireland. On the platform were seated

Senator Van Wyck and Representatives Randall. Phelps. McKinley, Gibson of West Virginia, O'Hara, and other members of the lower House of Congress. Mr. Randali, in taking the chair, expressed his profound sympathy with the cause of home rule in Ireland. [Applause.] This meeting, he said, ought to strengthen the hands of Gladdeed public. The only consideration in the stone, the greatest of modern orators and statesmen, in every possible respectful and ositive way. America desired that England should see that justice to Ireland was safety to Great Britain. Ireland was entitled to the consideration of the United States, because her gallant people had on every occasion been the friends of free America. Let us give, he said in conclusion, to Gladstone and Parnell all the

encouragement which we as Americans, can extend. To do less would be base dishonor. Lloud applause.]

Senator Van Wyck spoks enthusiastically of the triumph of home rule which was about to be obtained by Ireland, and rejoiced that Ireland was encouraged and strengthened by aid, not only from America, but from the English

land was encouraged and strengthened by aid, not only from America, but from the English people.

Mr. Handall then read a letter from Mr. Samuel J. Tliden. After acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to be present at the meeting the letter continued. Personally present on an eccasion so full of interest. I prove the less join with you in application to come the serious of the first people in a point of the cause of home rule. Their efforts to obtain for iteland and the great leader of the Irish people in behalf of the cause of home rule. Their efforts to obtain for Ireland that full measure of well-government and liberty which the people of the several States of the American Union enjoy have my corollal approval and ausport. At length I trust the day of delivery now dawns upon the misguverned and oppressed people of Ireland. Assuring you of my earnest sympathy. I am very truly yours.

Letters were also read from Senator Sherman.

Letters were also rend from Senator Sherman, assuring the meeting of his hearty sympathy in the movement for home rule in Ireland, and from Senator Logan, saying that he had ever been, and now was for loosoning the grass of the iron hand of England from the threat of the

from Senator Logan, saying that he had ever been, and now was for loosoning the grasp of the iron hand of England from the throat of the Irish people.

Representative Gibson of West Virginia then addressed the assemblage, heartily sustaining the efforts of Gladstone to secure home rule for Irisland. The public sentiment of America, he said, was applauding and aiding Gladstone, and driving England to do justice for Irisland.

Senator Riddleberger said that when he read the Gladstone bill he found in it something amalagous with what he had read in the history of the American colonies. There was in it a clause that all the products that were to be transported into Irisland should first be landed in English ports. He thought of the astute and instituous Lord North. He thought of the tea and then of Boston harbor. In this Gladstone bill the moth was still grawing in the cloth, Poesibly this was not wholesome diet for this assemblage to-night, but it was not obliged to eat overything set on the table before it. All the customs duties and all the excise taxes were to be collected in England. That was what Lord North had pronosed for the colonies. He (Riddlebergor) would say to Irishmen: "Organize under the Gladstone Government, You will get limited home rule, You will have a Parliament. You will have a base of operations. But after you have organized, agitate until you have stricken from that bill the words Viceroy of Ireland. Take advantage of every situation; move forward to overy broastwork and behind them keep your muskots loaded," [Applause,]

Representative W. W. Phelps of New Jersey apake of Ireland of the present—of Ireland of the future. There was no need, he said, to speak to-night of the Ireland of the past. Thank God for that, For never was there a national past so full of glory and so full of tears. It is the said story of seven centuries; how through them all a brave people struggled in youn speak to-night, of the said decreased for him of the present—of treland of the present—of the opinion, now more po

public opinion, now more powerful than armies and navies, whose wishes are stronger than the ediets of kings, that has caused England to offer to Ireland voluntarily what she refused to yield to force.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Metalized. That in their peaceful efforts to secure local government the people of Ireland are entitied to the deepest sympathies of the American people; and that the Hons. Win. E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Par-nell are hereby ratended our earnest assurances of con-fidence in their patriotism, and approval of their wise and noble efforts. Resolved. That the following cablegrams be forwarded of the sed distinguished statesmen:

to those distinguished statesment:
"Immense meeting of promount citizens of the United States held here to night. Many distinguished members of Congress Governors of States, and other eminent citizens as nd congratulations to you. Cordially approve and sustain your efforts for self-government for Iraliand." SARCH. J. RANDAL, Chairman."

M'LAUGHLIN VINITS WASHINGTON. He Sponds Nearly Three Hours with Presi

Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn paid a flying visit to Washington on Tuesday and returned yesterday. He was in conference with President Cleveland for nearly three hours. A close friend of Mr. McLaughlin said last night that he came back from Washington with renewed friendly regard for the President. He also said that it was safe to assume that the sident had now made up his mind who successor of Postmaster McLeer in Brooklyn would be, as well as on the question of the ap-pointment to the Marshalship, which will also soon be vacant. Mr. McLaughtin did soon be vacant. Mr. alchaughtin ulu not go to Washington to press the claims of former County Cierk John Delmar for the Postmastership. Mr. Delmar was virtually out of the race several days ago. He had impulsively allowed his name to be used, and was but forward as the candidate of the regular organization. When he considered the delta had been allowed by would

He had impulsively allowed his name to be used, and was not forward as the candidate of the regular organization. When he considered the duties of the office he concluded he would not accept it under any circumstances, and one of the objects of Mr. McLaughin's visit, it is said, was to explain Mr. Dedmar's attitude to the President. The President will make a nomination, it is expected, before the close of the month. It will not be either Col, Gott or Mr. John Wilson, the furniture dealer, who has been backed up by Dr. Talmage and the Tabernacie people, but a man entirely acceptable, nevertheless, so it is said, to the Kings County Democracy.

Mr. McLaughlin himself was seen last night by a reporter of The Sun. He said his visit to the White House had been a pleasant one, and that his talk with the President extended from two to three hours. He was more and more convinced that the President knew a good deal about human nature, and that he was gifted with a good deal of indigment. Mr. McLaughlin said he expected the Postmastership question would very soon he settled to the satisfaction of the people and that hat Democracy. He explained to the President that Mr. Delmar would not accept the appointment if it had been offered to him. Mr. McLaughlin waid not say who the new Postmaster would be, but he testieved that he would be a Democrat in good standing. Mr. Delmar also, he had no doubt, would be heard of later on in connection with some other Federal appointment more to his liking.

Heavy Verdict Against the Frie Road.

NEWBURGH, April 28 .- In the suit of William Alberti of Alfred Centre against the Eric Railroad, for \$50,000 damages for injuries received in July instin an accident near Oxford depot the Jury to-day gave Alaccident near Caford depot, the jury to-day gave Al-berth a veriett for \$2.500. The plantoff at the time of the accident was asting up in a berth, in a sleeping car. The door of an Krie box care in a passion freight train, which was loose, strain the wind w. hipering the planti-inf about the back and side, and brooking several of his ribs. He is still conduct to his bed and his injuries are said to be permanent. He is 30 years and, a graduate of the university at Airwit Centre, and is married to a daughter of the President of the institution. The Court sided an allowance of 5 per cent, to the vertict. The defence obtained a six of proceedings for twenty days in which to make up the case for appeal.

The Cincinnett Diection Frauds.

Columbus, O., April 28. - Both reports of the publicans review the Hamilton county frauds and rec-ommend that certain precincts where irregularities have been proven be thrown and among these are Precinct A, Fourth ward, with 255 Democratic and 48 Republican votes: D of the Sixth and 55 Democratic and 43 Re-jubiness votes; of the Sixth, 251 Democratic and 43 Re-jubiness and F of the Sixth, 251 Democratic and 43 Re-jubiness. The tests vote to be thrown out in these precincts is 2017, of which 18-56 was credited to Democratic candidates and 170 to the Republicans. The committee recommends that the sexis be given to the Republican candidates. The Democratic report, a summary of which was printed in This 80x this morning, recommends that the Democratic members be permitted to retain their seats. publicans review the liamilton county frauds and rec

Rebellions Subjects of Mexico.

EL Paso. April 28 .- A rebellion against the Mexican Government has broken out at Coshueria, an important mining town in Chimahua. The Federal dovernment annualed the local election for a Jefe Politice, and sear a man of its own chomaing toward that capacity. The people rose of masse, killed the Federal si positice, and reinstated Don Petro Yigoyen, who had been elected. A large force of Mexican troops is on the way to Cushingeria to queli the rebellion.

Bestructive Halt Storm in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, April 28.-A hail storm on Monthly destroyed 300 acres of joung corn and 300 acres of cotton on the plantation of bulges it Devail. All will have to be replanted. Haltshows fell in places to a depth of three locks. Desparches from various points throughout the lower Mischaelpy valley report heavy rains during the past three day. JOHN DUROIS'S MILLIONS.

Pennsylvenie's Lumber Ming Gives an St. 000,000 Fainte to Illa Nephew. On Tuesday John Dubols, the lumber king of Pennsylvania, filed in Clearfield an absolute deed conveying all his property, valued at about \$8,000,000, to his favorite nephew, John E. Dubois. The deed bears date Jan. 17, 1884, so that, although for more than two years roung John Dubois has been in his uncle's employ, taking orders from whatever superinendent he chanced to be working under, he has been the actual owner of the entire property. Nobody knew it but himself and his uncle. The senior Dubols, who is 77 years old.

and fill all contracts his uncle may make till His purpose in making the deed was to make ure that his business should go on in single and

His purpose in making the deed was to make sure that his business should go on in single and absolute ownership, just as he had conducted it for the period of twenty years, after his death, and that the 800 workmen in his employ should not be distressed by the stoppage or embarrassment of his enterprise. The deed makes no mention of any of the other heirs, of whom there are a great many, John Dubots being the only bachelor in a family of fourteen. It is left entirely to the conscience of John E. Dubots whether any of them shall ever have any share in the estate or not. The young man is about 25 years old and unmarried. He was educated at Chester Military Academy.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that John Dubots stood easily at the head of the lumber business of Pennsylvania. It is doubtful if there is any man between Maine and Michigan who owned more timber land and cut more timber than he did. Every year he cut and sawed about 36,000,000 feet of boards enough to build the dwelling houses of a town of 10,000 people. He owned at the time of his death 33,000 acres of land in one connected body about his town of Dubots, on which there is standing about 350,000,000 feet of white pine lumber, besides many million feet of hemicek. About 8,000 acres of it is underlaid with a valuable vein of coal, being on the western side of the Reynoldsville basin.

Besides his large buildings in Pittsburgh, John Dubots had a one-fourth interest in a tract of 170,000 acres in West Virginia, which the axe has never touched, and large real estate interests in Havre de Grace and Williamsport. At Dubots, where he has lately lived, he had mill improvements worth \$750,000. When he went there, ten or twelve years ago, there were only three houses in the town. It now has 7,000 nopulation.

mill improvements worth \$750,000. When he went there, ten or twelve years ago, there were only three houses in the town. It now has 7,000 population.

John Dubois began life with almost no capital, and was a raitsman on the Susquehanna at the age of 17. His inventive genius heiped him greatly. His mills are full of his devices, Whenever he found an impediment in his path, he invented something to overcome it. He recently recovered \$30,000 from the Baltimore and Ohio Raifrond Company for the use of his patent for deep-water foundations. The nutomatic dam which bears his name is well known. He owned about fifty patents altogather. He owned the fine hotel and half the property in the town of Dubois, and had just completed a new opera house, the finest in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittaburgh.

He got the first large start in his fortune by investing in chean timber lands, and the secret of his large profits in recent years has been the perfection of his machinery and the variety of his products, which enabled him to use up all the timber he cut and avoid waste and middlemen's profits. He manufactured houses, and shipped them all fitted and complete, so that a hatchet and nails were all that were required to put them together at their destination. A rough pine log brought from the woods to his mill, over his own line of railrond, came out at the end of the works in the shape of boxes, boards, lath, and barrel heads. Every excapt spilinters and sandust.

His works at Dubois have a capacity of \$5,000 feet of lumber, \$0,000 boxes, \$0,000 barrel heads, and \$60,000 shingles per day, besides a hemiock mill with a capacity of \$40,000 feet daily, and a farm of 1,000 acres, employed 800 men, and farm of 1,000 acres, e

DEATH OF HENRY H. RICHARDSON

A Great Architect Whose Many Works Dis play his Originality and Gentus.

BOSTON, April 28 .- Henry Hobson Richard. son, the eminent architect, is dead. He has not been in robust health for a number of years, but up to the time of his death was actively engaged in his profession.

Mr. Richardson was born near New Orleans

about fifty years ago. His father was a rich planter. With the beginning of his study of the classics was born his fondness for architecture and art, and shortly after entering Harvard in 1855 he determined to become an architect. He graduated in 1859, and the following year entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, where he gained a reputation as a pupil with original ideas. When he had been studying original ideas. When he had been studying there about five years, and had been regularly provided by his rich father with ample means, the news came one day that his father had lost eyerything with the loss of the Confederate exists. He continued his studies four years more, providing for himself. He came home in 1868 and married Miss Julia Hayden of Boston, to whom he was engaged while at college.

Through his marriage the young architect became known to the officers of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and he was made the architect of the company's office at Springfield, Mass. The building proved an ornament to the city, and at once gave Mr. Richardson a reputation in New England. Soon after he built the County Court House at Springfield—the building which is now the pride of that city. He came to New York and formed the firm of Gambrill & Richardson. Mr. Charles D. Gambrill was a pupil of Mr. Richard M. Hunt. The lirm began building all over the country. In 1877 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Richardson went to Brookline, Mass. to live, Among the many buildings of which he was the architect are Col. Hays's house in Washington, the lunatic asylum at Buffalo, the Law School and Seaver Hall at Cambridge, the Albany City Hall, and various town libraries in Massachusetts. there about five years, and had been regularly

School and Seaver Hail at Cambridge, the Albany City Hail, and various town libraries in Massachusetts.

But the work on which he displayed the most originality and genius was the Trinity Church, Boston. The building was a revelation to American architects and it has had a strong influence in every fine architectural work since it was built.

Mr. Richardson was appointed a Commissioner with Leopold Eidlitz and Frederick I. Olmstead to pian a new Capitol at Albany, and the Senate chamber and the staircase in the new Capitol are Mr. Richardson's work.

The new style which Mr. Richardson's work.

The new style which Mr. Richardson introduced into architecture was based on the Romanesque work of the twelfth century, and is simple and yet artistic. He was always influenced by the classic leaching of the Ecole des leaux Arts, but his work was yet entirely original. When he went to Brookine to live he built a house and a studio connected by a small vestibule. He has kept building additions at all corners and all angles till at present it is a wonderful labyrioth of studios workshops, offices, and art museums. He built nothing in New York city, but many of the lest known architects have been his pupils. He left several buildings now in process of construction.

A Polygumy Case in the Supreme Court.

Washington, April 28 .-- Argument was begun n the Surreme Court of the United States in the cases of Lorenzo Snow vs. the United States in error to the upreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Snow wa prosecuted to the District Court of the First Judicia district of Utah under the Edmunds act for unlawful on habitation with seven women. He was convicted and the highest nums ment under the law given him, and he is now undergoing imprisonment in the pentitentiary. There were three indictments against him, and on each he was convicted. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory the judgment of the District Court was afficient.

the Territory the judgment of the District Court was attirmed.

The questions in the case before this court invoive the construction and effect of the hird section of the Edminds set, what constitutes an offence under it, and the evidence admissible to prove it. George Tickner Curtis and Franchin S. Richards are comess for Snow.

Horge Tickner turit is an argument of two hours' duration continued that the Edminds act was repognant to the provision of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of religious belief. He maintained that a plansity of wives being a part of the Mormon belief and not being injurious to the public welfare, legislation scaulast it was unconstitutional. The nature private and in construction placed upon the term cohabitation the Edminds act by the courts of Urah was erchically the contrated of the wave of the constitution with only one of the women, though publicly. "heading out the other six as his wives, there was no violation of the law.

Big Prices for Newspaper Stuck.

In the Real Estate Exchange yesterday. Mosers Richard V. Harnett & Co. soid by Anction increasures of the stock of the Tribune Association, par value \$1,000 per share. The purchase has Mr. Joseph F. Beach. At the same time and place bases Adrian II. Muller & Co. soid one share of the Journal of Commerce, par value \$1,000, for \$10,000.

Leasing 2,000,000 Acres of Land.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Home Land and Cat-Company of at Louis has effected a lease of over 2 Owners acres of grazing land in the British Northwest Territory. It is said that the lease is for twenty on years, and is without taxation.

Naminations by the President. WASHINGTON, April 28.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today R. B. Jones of New Mexico, to be Consul at Chihushua: Samuel H. Keedy of West Virginia, to be Consul at Rheimer E. H. Bryan of California, to be Consul at Lyons, vice M. J. Rewmark

BOSTON'S CORRUPT COUNCILMEN. Some of the Methods by which they Got

Money for their Votes. BOSTON, April 28.-Even New York's boodle Aldermen might get points on junketing and easy methods of money getting at Boston's City Hall. The Committee on Cities at th State House gave a hearing to-day on an order for the abolition of the Common Council of Boston. The principal witness exemined was Mr. S. F. McCleary, who was City Clerk from 1854 to 1884. He described the origin and growth of junketing, bribery, and corruption

has been alling lately, and decided to make the the addition of two entire cities and three owns, very soon the members of the Common deed is that John E. Dubols shall pay all debts Council from the outlying districts claimed that their attendance upon committees at the City Hall should entitle them to carriages and refreshments at the city's expense. In this way began the pernicious practice pursued at last by every committee of dining at Parker's or Young's at the close of each meeting, a prac-tice wholly indefensible and fraught with mis-

or Young's at the close of each meeting, a practice wholly indefensible and fraught with mischievous results. To promote this junketing forther meetings of committees were called from 11 to 2 o'clock in order to adjourn for lunch. These free dinners, cigars, and carriages have contributed most largely to the decline of the Common Council, for such qualities are sure to attract the candidacy of a reckless and undesirable class of men, who, having no reputation at atake, are unscrupilous as to the means of attaining their ends. When elected, these men exhibit an eagerness for appointment on committees having the largest partonage or appropriations, and all thought or care for the public needs is subordinated to the criminal intent to get all that is possible out of the city treasury for themselves or their friends. The members of the Common Cauncil, forming quite often the majority of a joint committee, diente their own terms to the Aidermanic portion, which is usually more conservative. Having devised ways and means for getting as much money as possible from the city treasury, attention is naturally turned to getting prices for their votes for such petitioners for improvements or clamants for damages as are thought able to pay therefor."

Mr. McCleary referred to the case of a certain public improvement which was favorably considered by the Mayor and Aidermen, but which was tabled in the Council by efforts of Messrs. A. B. and C. The friends of the project tried at subsequent meetings to obtain a consideration of the subject, but were voted down by its opponents, a few of whom had learned that a person of wealth would be benefited by the measure. After losing patience the friends of the improvements is earned that the vote could be had with certain persons who controlled the votes of the majority of the Common Council, Such interview all objection, and the order was passed.

Mr. McCleary, on being asked who Messrs.

A. B. and C. were, declined to give their

ises, withdrew all objection, and the order was passel.

Mr. McCleary, on being asked who Messrs.

A. B. and C were, declined to give their names, but said he could.

An instance was given where the executor of an estate of a man of wealth found on the stub of a check book of the decased man the record of more than a thousand dollars paid to a member of the Common Council for a fravorable vote upon a public improvement which benefited the property of the decased man, and which had been delayed and obstructed in its passage through the Common Council by the methods before cited.

M'ENTEE'S TURN NEXT.

Pressing an Old Indiciment Against a Non-Unton Car Driver.

Lawrence Farley entered the service of the Third Avenue Railroad as a driver after the old drivers went on strike, and ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade and Michael F. Tully, two of Farley's neighbors, were at once reminded of the fact that they were surelies for Farley upon an indictment, found in 1884,-charging him with attempting to kill Thomas McEntee of 340 East Twenty-first street. Thereupon the bondsmen surrendered Farley to the police. He was arrested on his car, and was tried vesterday in the General Sessions before Recorder Smyth.

McKuter testified that on April 2, 1884. Farley fired two short from a revolver at him. In cross-examination the altered attenut to kill, McKuter was midited upon Farley's complaint for grand farceny, and that the indicated was still pending.

Farley testified that in consequence of the ill feeling resulting from his compaint against him, McKuter and two other man attacked him. To frighten them he fired was short from his revolver. The short accomplished all that he wished they should.

The jury acquitted Farley, and Recorder Smyth discharged him. Iwenty-first street. Thereupon the bondsmen surrer

Selling the Fletcher Harper Collection At the second day's sale of Mr. Fletcher Harper's private collection of paintings, Oriental por-celains, and objects of art yesterday afterwoon, at Moore's art galleries, the highest sum paid for any a brouze. A part of the black and white drawings, wate colors, and paintings were sold at night. There was a large attendance. Fair prices were obtained. Among the black and white drawings sold were the following:

E. A. Australian Householder, J. G. Vibert, "The Monk," Wanney J. G. Vibert, "The Monk," Wanney K. Van Marcke, "Cattle"
Pranischnikoff, "Fing of Trice"
G. M. Soughton, "In the Field"
J. G. Vibert, "The Wine Taster"
W. T. Richards, "Coast Section"
K. J. C. Hamman, "Meditation"
The interact, "The interact," "Charished Trear
Tip, Colyr

The sale at night brought \$4,243, President Kneeland's Splary Notes.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company in June, 1884, passed a resolution giving Sylvester H. Kneeland, then President of the company, a salary of \$25,000 a year from November, 1862, during which period the road was operated by the 1882, during which period the road was operated by the Manhattan Company. The directors authorized note of the company to be issued in payment of the salary and notes in amounts aggregating \$43,000 were salary. Some months later, after a new Board of Directors and been chosen, the company and the old directors to been chosen, the company and the old directors to cover this sum. Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Special Term, held yesterday, on deouver to the complaint that the action of the directors was illegal and in fraud of the rights of the company, but gave judgment for the defendants, because it was not averred what portion of these notes were in the hands of boan fide holders, to whom alone the company could be held liable.

Objected to his Wife Powdering. Young Mrs. Louisa Richardson of 716 Wash ington street had her husband, Joseph E. a porter, 22 years old, arrested yesterday for assaulting her. Mrs. Richardson, who says she is only 18 years old admitted o dustice l'ower that she had powdered her face with

to Justice Power that she had powdered her face with magnesis for ten years.

"In Sunday night," she continued, "when I put some powder on my face before going out the got mad. He took hold of me by the throat and rubbed semething on my cheeks which burned and reddened them. He had serpestedly beaten me and I want him bound over to keep the neace."

Richardson denied the charge and said that he had simply rubbed some magnesia on her face as a joke, Justice Power held him for trial.

Preparing to Make a Dash for Liberty. When the van that carries convicted prisonrs from the Tombs to the Grand Central Depot, on the ers from the Tombs to the Grand Central Depot, on their way to Sing Sing prison, reached its destination yesterday, the officers in charge noticed that convict Robert Broniey's left hand had slipped from the handsoff. He was immediately served and held mutil the volft was replaced. He was preparing to make a dash for liberty, fromey, allas Robert Edwards, was sentenced to the years' imprisonment by Judge Barrett on Thesday for Jan. 14. He is a desperate character, and is even now under indictinent for associating a policeman and stoling two prisoners to escape.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Stock Exchange completed yesterday his two years of service as presiding officer of the tieverning Committee of that as presiding officer of the inversing Committee of that body. The committee, acting for itself and the mem-hers, adopted unanimously resolutions setting forth the great value of Mr. Summons services to the factional great value of Mr. Summons are services of the factions, and expressing appreciation of them. Mr. Summons of fered resolutions in which he enumeritate the visibility services of secretary theorye W. Ely, and expressed gratifuls for them. When the mesting addeducted the committee gave the retiring President three cheers. Mr. Summons will sail for a four months trip abroad on June 5.

The Sub-Committee on Commissions of the Stock Exchange have discovered that Theodore W. Meyers & Co. have violated the Commission laws by employing in their Philade this office as manager a person who is connected with a stock house there. The Srm say that the volation was an unificational one committee through ignorance. The committee will prefer charges saxing the firm. The serior partner of the firm is one of the best known and highly respected members of the Evchange, and is a candidate for low-ernor at the approaching election.

Violated the Commission Laws.

Died in His Berth on the Daniel Brew. When Mate Murphy of the Albany boat Daniei Drew knocked on the door of state room 69 resterday morning after her arrival in this city, in order to collect the ticket from the passenger within, he got no answer.
The door was forced onen, when it was learned that its occupant, h. J. Irwin, a travelling salesman for P. K. Wilson, ince timpo ter of feld Brosdway, was dead, M. Irwin had died during the trip from Albany to New York. Coroner Sugent said that death was due to neart disease.

Col. Stevens Buck After 40 Years' Absence Col. Jonathan D. Stevens arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from san Francisco, his first visit to the Atlantic coast since he sailed from this port in keptember, 1840, in command of his regiment of New York volunteers for the conquest and occupation of the then Maxican territory California. He is now 57 years old. MORE THAN A POTTLE A DAY.

Gen. Butler Slowly Brawing Out Testimony In the contest over the will of Francis Pares in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Gen. Butler, for the contestants, gave notice that he would apply for an order directing Mrs. M. C. Osborn, as executrix, to produce all the books and papers of the deceased, down to the bill of the rews; nier man. He would also ask for an order compelling Mrs. Osborn to furnish an inventory of all the estate. He said that while Mr. Pares was sick large sums of money were expended, and he intended to When jealousles were brought in, owing to

said that while Mr. Pares was sick large sums of money were expended, and he intended to discover what became of them. Francis T. Pike, a contestant, was put on the stand.

"Did you ever see Mr. Pares under the influence of liquor?" taked Gen. Butter.

Mr. Coudert objected, and the question was excluded. Then the General wont on another tack, and by close sailing got from the witness that he had seen brandy in a bottle and glasses on Mr. Pares's table every day and night. After changing his course soveral times, each time to be headed off by opposing counsel and the Court, the owner of the vacht America at list got on a wind which made everything draw.

When Mr. Pares was in the dining room of a night would there be any one clee there?" the General asked.

"Yes. Mrs. Osborn, the Pike and Oeborn boys, and Mr. Pares's nieces," was the answer.

Who was in the room longest?"

Mr. Pares.

When Mr. Pares isft the room was there less brandy in the bottle than when the others left?"

"Yes, considerably."

The witness said that Dr. Johnson spoke to him about the liquor used in Mr. Pares's house, and that he had heard it called a rum hole. The scandal about Mr. Pares's drinking habits extended over ten or twenty years. More than a bottle of braudy a day was consumed in his house.

WHISKEY DID IT.

life-enver John Horan Cannot Stand Liquor Bince be Fell from a Truck.

Ex-Fireman John Horan, who, while a member of Truck 1, at Chambers and Centre streets, saved three lives at the burning of the Potter building, and and Reade street, for which acts of heroism he received the annual gold medal of the Fire Department and a vot sleeve upon the charge of stealing two coats from the rooms of John Donokue, at 1,358 Avenue A, on April 11, Horan is a big, brawny, dars-eyed, black-bearded young

rooms of John Donokue, at 1,333 Avenue A. on April II. Horan is a big, brawny, dark-eyed, black-bearded young in an.

Donohue testified that when he went to church on Sunday, April II, he left the two coats in the kitchen. Polecular Thinday F. Garinal testified that an hour later he saw horan lying upon the sidewalk on the opposite side of the way from Donohue's house in a drunk-ch sleep, with two coats by his side, which were subsequently claimed by Donohue.

In his own behalf llocan testified that he was dismissed from the Fire Department for being absent from the track house without leave. On Saturday, April IO, he got to drinking, and knew nothing more until on Monday morning when he found himself in a ceil in the police station, charged with the size ing of the coats.

Ars. Alice Horan, Horan's mother, testified that, in going the arranged with the size ing of the coats.

Ars. Alice Horan, Horan's mother, testified from the fire the size ing of the coats.

Ars. Alice Horan, Horan's mother, testified that, in going the first his secured to had not drank anything for mearly a year before a pill.

Assistant District Autorites Heelford and that from the evidence it appeared that Horan's only fault seemed to be that he had agaravated the effects of an injury received in the public service by an abuse of liquor, and had blumbered into Donohue's rooms and takes the coats without any idea of what he was about. The jury acquirted Horan.

"Now Horan," said Judge Gildersleeve, "If you continue to drink, you may end up in State prison"

"Never, Judge, never," he answered. "I'll take the pleade before I go home to-night." Then he was discharged.

-The Norfolk, Va., crop of strawberries is larger this year than any grown since its trucking ca reer began.

-Rossville, Kan., is run by young men. The Mayor is but 23 years old, the Police Judge 27, the Principal of Public Schools 25, and the Postmaster 22. -The London Times recently said that the Smithsonian Institution afforded a better course of eth-nological teaching, nased on primitive relica, then can

be had any where else in the world. -A dense fog, only a few yards in breadth, settled down upon one of the wharves of New Haven at noon one day lately, and remained in that isolated posi-tion for two hours or more, while the sun shone bril-liantly elsewhere in the vicinity.

-Three young girls imprisoned in the leveland House of Refuge procured a small saw, and n Monday night cut through a bar in the window of their room, and, making a line of bed clothes, lowered themselves from the third story and escaped. -It is believed in Portsmouth, N. H., that

Navy Department has ordered to be sent to Washington everything not too rotten to be worth the trouble -It is proposed to cut a canal through Canonicut Island, opposite Newport, so that a stea can run straight across from Newport to Narraganests Pier, and there connect with the Shore Line Railway,

thus shortening the time to New York by at least an hour. -A well-known literary man, when he heard that Mr. Gladstone had undertaken to defend the first book of the Pentateuch from the sacriligious hands of the accentions, said: "Why in the world is he bothering his head about Genesis? He ought to be thinking of

his Exodus. --San Francisco has a Girls' Union, where young women receive board and lodging if unable to pay for it; are put in the way of finding work, and generally watched over. Classes in housekeeping, sewing dress making, and the like are about to be started. There are 600 members of the union

-Experiments have been made for some time at the glass factory of Atteriory Brothers in Pitts-burgh to reproduce in glass an exact copy of the famous peach-blow vase, and on Tuesday a number of vases were blown which are described as being of the pure peach-blow color, and therefore very beautiful.

-John Muzzy of Portland, Me., is 98 years old, but he doesn't act as if he was. He still transacte business with skill and sagnetty, and the other day, taking about a piece of land that he owns, said : "The lease runs out in five years, and when it expires I am -A Wisconsin lumberman was caught by

rolling log the other day and held so fast that he was tinable to get away. He yelled in vain for help. While lying there a big bear come up to him. He drew his re-volver and fired six shots. Litting the bear, and these shots were heard by a lumberman, who went to see what was going on, and released the prisoner. -John C. Henning, a murderer, confined

in the Crawfordsville, Ind., Jail, says that he has become converted. For a month he has studied his Bible almost constantly, and on Easter Sonday he was baptized by a Methodist minister, who immersed from in a bath tub is the corridor of the jail. Henning is to be hanged on Ma -While a female base ball club clad in jerseys, knee breeches, colored stockings, and red caps were

playing ball in New Orleans on Sunday, a young man

darted out of the crowd, and selong one of the young women by the back of the neck started to rush her off of the field. "Police" should the manager. "Arrest that man." "Not much," and the young man; "this girl is my sister, and I'm going to take her home," and -The Laramic (Wyothing) Disomerany an account of some lakes in the venuity of that city so charged with soda that it recumulates in great quantities around the class, whence it is only necessary to the around work it up into commercial forms. -The Lacamie (Wyoming) Boomerang has the of the ink, - in the immediate vicinity of Laramie has been drained, and the soda is now being worked up

by a company, but the supply in other parts is practi cally inexpandable, and has as yet hardly been - Several years ago Miss Affee McCauley, the handsome daughter of a rich Californian, while in Europe fed in love with and married Count Valencen, an attractive Italian molecular. The honeymoon was brief, and, soon after they reached California, a suit for divorce was instituted by the Countess on the grounds of cruelty and incidelity. The suit failed. Now she is suing to recover \$100.00 which she alleges her husband has appropriated out of her separate property. She is also suing tor \$2.000 worth of grain and hay which the

Counters says the Count out off of her ranch to feed his ... The Minnesota Knights of Labor have purchased 00 acres of land in from Wing county, and will establish thereon a cooperative county. Three fam-lies go out at once, and others will follow rapidly. The land is to be held in common forever, but the profits are to be divided yearly among the workers. Agregards the latter feature the community will be Brique. A village will be laid out, and each colonist allowed to hold one lot in fee simple. All the land is mallemable. The North Paranc Railroad, from whom the land was bought, but agreed to hold the entire township in reserve for the or-

der for a reasonable time. -A distinguished actor here, who has recently visited S) duey N. S. W., says that there is proba-bly no other cut of the same size in the streets of which are to be seen so many well equipped carriages. George street of an afternoon is quite as animated as Broadway. The crowd of foot passengers there rivals that which moves up and down here between Madison and I nine squares. The number of eigently designed victorias, broughams, and landaus that carry little companies of daintily dressed women from ator must strike every stranger. In size, variety, and splen-der of their wares, the stores themselves are not inferior to the best of ours. The iux urious abodes that line the readways of Maciesy street and Darling Point would not discredit Fifth avenue.